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width of South America as about double its actual extent, without adding that Sir Arthur, throughout this portion of his work, adopts the statements of Las Casas as his own, without comment or thought of verification.

The editor's important contribution, in the introduction and throughout the volumes, is the addition of cartographical material. Twenty-six of the most typical sixteenth-century maps are reproduced, in good size, and the introduction contains some suggestive remarks concerning the importance of finding out what were the contemporary notions of geographical location. The maps are not facsimiles, but are carefully redrawn so as to give the reader who is not accustomed to the documents themselves an excellent idea of the configuration and nomenclature of the originals. These redrawings would be distinctly more suitable for their purpose than actual facsimiles, if the editor had taken the trouble to provide some definite information regarding size, authorship, and significance. The absence of any such assistance, and the fact that the map of Venezuela faces the chapter on Honduras, that of Peru accompanies a chapter on the West Indies, and Chile one on Mexico, contribute to the feeling of sincerest regret that Mr. Lane has not succeeded in doing away with the need for any further reprinting of *The Spanish Conquest*.

G. P. W.

The United States; a History of Three Centuries, 1607-1904. In ten Parts. Part I. *Colonization, 1607-1697.* By WILLIAM ESTABROOK CHANCELLOR and FLETCHER WILLIS HEWES. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904. Pp. xxiii, 533.)

IN this era of many-volume histories of the United States the first question that the reviewer must settle is the claim that the work may have to existence—not whether it will find a market, but whether it is fit to set before the intelligent reading public. In the present case it may be safely said that if the publishers of the book had submitted the manuscript of it to expert criticism before launching it into print, the review that follows would not have been written.

The publishers' announcement that the series of ten volumes is to constitute "a comprehensive narrative which shall cover the entire record of the national history and development" of the United States does not differentiate the work from its fellows in the same field. Neither do the proposed titles of the volumes indicate any deviation from the familiar text-book paradigm. Obedient to the general scheme, the introductory number of the series starts with Columbus and the Spaniards, turns aside for a glance at the Indians, then jogs stolidly along through wastes of arid description and platitudinous rhetoric, till 1697 bars the way.

The book is divided into four sections: "Population and Politics", "War", "Industry", and "Civilization". For the first, second, and

fourth sections Mr. Chancellor assumes the responsibility, and Mr. Hewes has prepared the third. In none of the four divisions is anything like a serious study of institutions attempted. So as to render the collocation of material rather more luminous, however, we are told (p. viii) that "the Second Section presents the record of war and of conquest, chiefly in their military phases", while the fourth section is devoted to "religion and morality, literature and art, education and social life". The unique separateness of treatment is so faithfully observed that the historical trains on this four-track road of American development rarely graze one another in passing. They appear to run quite free from any essential interconnection. This idea Mr. Hewes has emphasized, though unconsciously it would seem, in the first of several "historical perspectives" he has contributed. The "perspective" shows how American history has developed between 1607 and 1904 in four parallel columns set off with chromatic graphics, wherein Democratic politics and panics are colored blue, and Republican politics, education, wealth, and war are tinged with red—the whole properly surveyed with lines, chains, and rectangles. A glance at the "Civilization" column indicates the following as successive stages in the growth of American civilization: "Wigglesworth's 'Day of Doom'", "Import of Negroes encouraged"; "500 Negroes imported"; "Death for over 100 Crimes"; "Great 'Revival' colored people"; "Preachers may sell liquor"; "Rutgers College lottery"; "N. Eng.-Sexes-in pub. schools" [sic]; "Extensive 'Revival'" (twice); and the "Chicago fire"—the last without allusion to the historic cow! In addition to the "perspectives", the volume is provided with many small maps and diagrams, of which some are quite useful.

The bibliography is a hodgepodge of popular treatises, school textbooks and source-books, and encyclopedias, and includes at rare intervals a monograph of special value that does not seem to have been much used. The titles of the "authorities" are frequently misquoted, none of the references cite pages, and the notes are numbered consecutively. As the work progresses the number of notes steadily decreases, but the grade of intelligence displayed in their selection remains the same. Some of the notes are merely collections of references by number to previous notes. Had all of them consisted of digits, the result would not have been different, for they possess no value.

The index ranges itself alongside of the notes and references. It contains such interesting topics as: "Aboriginal mothers"; "Aborigines healthy"; "Conquest, not colonization"; "Cruelty and kindness"; "Kindness and cruelty"; "Intellectual wild man"; "New woman"; and "*Wander-lust*". William Penn is mentioned three times and Pocahontas seven. Arthur, Cervantes, Luther, and Gustavus Adolphus appear, but Robert Barclay, Theophilus Eaton, George Berkeley, the New England Confederation, and the Fundamental Laws of West Jersey are unheard of.

As for literary composition, whatever be the claims of the publish-

ers (p. xi), the book abounds in cheap comments, efforts at fine writing, and big words. The "unspeakable Turk" (p. 10) and the "Scythian pirate" (p. 10) of the fifteenth century jostle "had gone 'a-viking'" (p. 55) and "then there fell . . . a besom of cruelty and ruin" (p. 50). Speaking of the Northmen, the statement is made that, "in the course of the millenniums their flesh won the color of snow tinted by their own red blood; and their eyes changed to the color of the sky" (p. 53). "Climacteric" events (p. 39), "cataclysmic [sic] struggles" (p. 23), and "objurgated colonials" (p. 129) trip the reader up, and he falls sprawling over the "static" and "latent" Invincible Armada engaged in its deadly conflict with the "kinetic" and "dynamic" English fleet (p. 62). But when he has about recovered his equilibrium, the hapless reader falls again—this time into a slough of unexplained allusions, quotations of small pertinence, and trite digressions on European history. Teutonic origins are unctuously traced, Anglo-Saxon superiority is proclaimed from the fence-top, while the Jews, the Indians, and woman suffrage—with mistaken notions about Queen Elizabeth as the text—receive words of commendation, and the Roman Catholics a gratuitous fling or two. In this connection it is pleasant to learn that "by Columbus" "the Mediterranean was made an inland sea" (p. 23), and that the "untutored savages" were in the habit of arguing "post ergo propter" (p. 202).

Of the making of positive errors, misstatements, and slipshod phrases there is no end. To quote a few samples: we are told that the idea that the earth is round emanated from Constantinople after 1453 (pp. 11-12); that Verrazano was commissioned by Charles V of France (p. 37); and that King Arthur went to Iceland in the sixth century, on which occasion he "broke a path" in the ocean "never afterward wholly lost" (p. 56). The "marriage of Henry of York, the statesman-miser, with the beautiful and generous Elizabeth of Lancaster" (pp. 65, 68) matches "the long line of English kings, from Cedric" (p. 117) and the circumstance that the mother of William III "was Mary, daughter of Charles I., and sister of James I." (p. 323), whose "hybrid nature made him . . . 'the wisest fool in Christendom'" (p. 68). That James Stuart was "Earl of Albany in the Irish peerage" (p. 315) is an assertion not quite so surprising, perhaps, as the observation that "Holland had adopted the modern . . . calendar year centuries before the scholarship of England was sufficient to overcome the prejudices of Parliament" (p. 314). One would like to know, also, where Mr. Chancellor procured his estimate that the mines of Spain in America yielded sixty billions of dollars between 1492 and 1588 (p. 27).

When the author reaches American colonial history, the reader who would follow him becomes entangled in another mesh of mistakes. For instance, it is said that Bartholomew Gosnold organized the first Virginia Company (p. 96) and that the "governing council in England, consisting of twenty-five members", was "independent of the company of stock-holders" (p. 113). The Pilgrims are alleged to have

applied to the Dutch West India Company for permission to go to New Amsterdam (p. 197). The conduct of Thomas Morton and his company at "Merry Mount" is said to have "indicated . . . how near in time and in character the Englishman was to the Teutonic barbarian" (p. 227). It may be doubted whether a writ of *quo warranto* destroyed the charters of the Virginia Company in 1626, and of the Plymouth Company in 1635 (p. 237). The history of New Hampshire is so unimportant as to be dismissed with nineteen lines. An examination, finally, of the frame of government adopted in Pennsylvania in 1683 will show that the author's interpretation of the last article, to the effect that it "provided that an unconstitutional law was void unless passed by a vote of six out [of] seven" (p. 304), is not a commentary on the intelligence of Penn and his associates. Wrong dates, misspellings, and misuse of proper names and places are so common as to call for no special remark.

After the reader has escaped from the book he feels as if he had been almost "immolated in life-long confinement" (p. 118) and is inclined to agree with Lord Acton of "Oxford" (p. 33) that the "historic cycle" which he has just traversed is indeed one "laden with storm and havoc" (p. 34) in all the essentials that count for ability in historical writing.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

Memoirs of the Martyr King: being a Detailed Record of the Last Two Years of the Reign of His Most Sacred Majesty King Charles the First (1646-1648/9). By ALLAN FEA. (London and New York: John Lane. 1905. Pp. xxi, 278.)

MR. ALLAN FEA, who has already told us much about the personal life and adventures of Charles II and of his son, the Duke of Monmouth, undertakes in the present work to give a detailed account of the last two years of the life of Charles I. The author's own contribution is included in the first two chapters, which together occupy about one-fourth of the volume. The first and most important is a diary or chronological itinerary tracing the movements of the king from his escape from Oxford, April 27, 1646, to his execution at Whitehall, January 30, 1648, Mr. Fea's chief purpose being to fix dates missing in the memoirs which follow. The second chapter is devoted to a description of the personal relics of the last days of the ill-fated monarch. The bulk of the volume, however, consists of a collection of narratives of persons in attendance about the king during the period in question, namely, Dr. Michael Hudson, Sir Thomas Herbert, Major Huntington, Sir John Berkeley, John Ashburnham, Sir Henry Firebrace, and Colonel Edward Cooke. Among these narratives the *Threnodia Carolina* of Sir Thomas Herbert is first published in its original form; since the editor has found that the edition of 1702, from which those of 1711 and 1813 are merely exact reprints, differs considerably both from the